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Agenda item 11

FURTHER PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF THE PROGRAMME AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Note verbale dated 4 February 1993 from the Permanent Mission of the League of Arab States to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights

1. The Permanent Mission of the League of Arab States to the United Nations Office at Geneva presents its compliments to the Centre for Human Rights and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the report and recommendations of the Meeting of the Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights, held at the Headquarters of the Arab League from 10 to 14 January 1993, which was attended by a representative of the Centre.

2. The Permanent Mission of the League of Arab States requests the Centre for Human Rights to regard this report as an official document and to circulate it to the members of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session.

Report and recommendations of the Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights at its eleventh session held at Cairo from 10 to 14 January 1993

1. Opening of the session

The eleventh session of the Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights was opened on the morning of 10 January 1993 in the main hall at the headquarters of the secretariat of the League of Arab States at Cairo in the presence of Dr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States.

This session was characterized by the participation of a large number of governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights, together with a group of government officials and senior members of the press and the judiciary, including:

(a) Chief Justice Farouq Saif al-Nasr, Minister of Justice of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

(b) His Eminence Sheikh Muhammad al-Ghazzali, the well-known exponent of the Islamic faith.

(c) Ambassador Shafi'i Abdul Hamid, Chairman of the Arab Committee on Human Rights.

(d) The ambassadors and representatives of the Arab States to the League.

(e) The Assistant Secretaries-General of the League.

(f) Senior members of the judiciary, the deans of some of the faculties of law at Cairo, representatives of governmental organizations and the heads of non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights, and senior members of the press at Cairo.

2. The Secretary-General of the League of Arab States delivered an address in which he welcomed the participating delegations, the representatives of governmental organizations, the heads of non-governmental organizations and the Arab World's intellectual elite in the field of human rights. He emphasized the concern that the League of Arab States was showing for human rights issues, which had prompted it to establish a special department concerned with human rights affairs. He pointed out that Israeli violations of Palestinian human rights in the occupied Arab territories had become a customary practice in Israeli politics. The time had therefore come for the States that had signed the Fourth Geneva Convention to intervene and deter Israel from its barbaric acts against the Palestinian people, particularly by insisting on compliance with Security Council resolution 799 which called for the return of the Palestinian deportees. He indicated that the World Conference on Human Rights, due to be held at Vienna in June 1993, constituted a major step forward towards the development and promotion of human rights throughout the world.

He expressed the hope that the Committee would be able to finalize the draft Charter on Human Rights, which was included on the agenda, so that it could be adopted by the Council of the League at its next session.

3. Statements were then made by Ambassador Shafi'i Abdul Hamid, Chairman of the Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights; His Eminence Sheikh Muhammad al-Ghazzali; Mr. Said Kamal, Ambassador of the State of Palestine; Mr. E. Houshmand, representative of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights at Geneva (on behalf of the governmental organizations); Mr. Mohamed Ennaceur, head of the delegation of the Republic of Tunisia; and Mr. Haseeb ben Ammar, head of the Arab Human Rights Institute at Tunis (on behalf of the non-governmental organizations).

They expressed deep satisfaction at the concern that the League of Arab States was showing for human rights issues and also at the manner in which non-governmental organizations were participating in the meetings of the Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights with a view to promoting joint Arab action in this field.

4. Agenda

The Committee discussed the draft agenda that had been prepared by the secretariat (Department of Legal Affairs) and approved it, unamended, in the following form:

1. Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories.

2. Violations of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3. The draft Arab Charter on Human Rights.

4. Preparation of ideas and final plan of action for the agenda of the World Conference on Human Rights, which is scheduled to be held in June 1993.

Recommendations

I. Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories

The Committee considered the note from the secretariat and the reports annexed thereto, as well as the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, the statements of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the decisions of the Council of the Arab League affirming the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention to the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967.

The Committee heard the views of the Arab delegations concerning the Palestinians who had been deported by Israel and decided to make a recommendation to the emergency meeting of the Council of the League to be

held on 11 January 1993, urging it to call upon the Security Council to hold an urgent meeting and adopt measures conducive to the implementation of its resolution 799, including resort to the application of the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations (the text of recommendation 1 is reproduced in the Annex).

The Committee also heard the report of the subcommittee that had been formed to study this matter. After discussions, it was recommended as follows:

1. The acts of wilful murder to which members of the Palestinian people are being subjected at the hands of the Israeli occupation authorities, as well as the bone-breaking and permanent disabilities that are being inflicted on them, the miscarriages that pregnant women are suffering after being subjected to severe beatings or the explosion of gas grenades inside enclosed premises, and the repeated commission of massacres clearly indicate that the Israeli occupation authorities are pursuing a deliberate policy involving the commission of acts that constitute crimes against humanity, as defined by the principles of international law and the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

2. The collective punishments that the Israeli occupation authorities are imposing on Palestinians, such as expulsion from their property and their homeland, demolition of houses, seizure of land, the establishment of settlements in the occupied territories, the closure of schools and universities, the imposition of curfews, arbitrary mass arrests, administrative detention, the uprooting of fruit-bearing trees and the practice of torture during interrogation and in the prisons and detention centres constitute war crimes as defined by the provisions and principles of both international law and international humanitarian law.

3. The international community, represented by the United Nations, has a responsibility in the face of the ongoing commission of these crimes. The United Nations should be called upon to take the requisite measures to put an end to such crimes and ensure the punishment of their perpetrators.

4. The international community should be called upon to provide international protection, in accordance with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, for the Palestinian people living under Israeli occupation until the cessation of that occupation, and to put an end to Israel's flouting of the will of the international community.

5. The secretariat of the Arab League should be requested to prepare an annual report containing full information on Israeli violations of human rights and of international law in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories and on the outcome of Arab endeavours at the international level to put an end to those violations and to provide the necessary international legal protection for the Palestinian people. This report should be submitted to the Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights and to the Council of the League with a view to the adoption of appropriate measures and procedures.

6. The Permanent Arab Missions at New York and Geneva should be requested to monitor the outcome of the proposal concerning the holding of a conference of the States parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Endeavours should be made to hold this conference as soon as possible with a view to ensuring the application of the provisions of article 1 of the Convention, under which the provisions of the Convention should be respected and applied in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

7. The Arab Missions at New York should request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake a study on the effects of Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories on the current endeavours to achieve a peaceful settlement.

II. Violations of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Committee considered the note from the secretariat and the reports annexed thereto, as well as resolution 5231 on Bosnia and Herzegovina which was adopted by the Council of the League at its ninety-eighth session on 13 September 1992, and listened to the report of the subcommittee that had been formed to study this matter.

The Committee expressed its grave concern at the gross and widespread violations of human rights that were being committed by Serb forces against the Muslims and Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including crimes of wilful murder, massacres, the killing of prisoners, the torture of displaced persons, the holding of tens of thousands of Muslims at detention centres under appalling conditions, and the sectarian and racist practices of the Serbs who are killing pregnant women by firing shots into their abdomens, murdering innocent children and raping thousands of Muslim women.

After discussion, it was decided to issue a press communiqué concerning violations of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Annex II) and it was recommended as follows:

1. The Committee strongly condemns the Serbs for committing crimes of ethnic cleansing, raping women, killing children, expelling the population from their homes and their homeland, violating the human rights of the people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and blockading Kosovo, particularly its Muslim population.

2. The Committee calls upon the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity, the States of the Non-Aligned Movement and other regional and international organizations to immediately take the requisite action to:

(a) Ensure the implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and urge the latter to adopt a resolution calling for the immediate lifting of the embargo on the supply of defensive weapons to Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to enable it to exercise its right of legitimate self-defence in accordance with article 51 of the Charter;

(b) Compel the Serbian authorities to observe the principles of international law and the provisions of international humanitarian law, particularly the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions of 1949, with special emphasis on the rapid and safe return home of the refugees and displaced persons;

(c) Provide all possible aid to help the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina to withstand the genocidal war to which they are being subjected at the hands of the Serbian forces, while endeavouring to ensure that this aid reaches the persons who need it;

(d) Urge international humanitarian organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide aid, to seek immediate permission to inspect the detention centres, prisons and other places where military and civilian prisoners are being detained in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and to seek assistance in exposing to international public opinion the practices of the Serbian forces and their crimes against humanity;

(e) Force the Serbian Government to pay full compensation in respect of the losses suffered by the Muslims as a result of Serbia's acts of aggression against the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(f) Bring to justice the persons responsible for these war crimes and crimes against humanity and international peace, and take urgent measures to achieve this objective;

(g) The United Nations Commission on Human Rights is called upon to provide Special Rapporteur Mazowiecki with the resources needed to complete his task.

III. The Draft Arab Charter on Human Rights

The Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights, having considered the note from the secretariat and having studied the draft Arab Charter on Human Rights in the light of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and the comments of member States:

1. Agrees with the conclusion reached in the secretariat's study, namely that there is no contradiction between the draft Charter and the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.

2. Approves the draft Arab Charter on Human Rights, which is consistent with the principles embodied in the Cairo Declaration.

3. Urges the Council of the League of Arab States to adopt the draft Charter before the holding of the World Conference on Human Rights, which the United Nations is organizing in June 1993.

IV. Formulation of ideas and final plan of action for the agenda of the World Conference on Human Rights, which is scheduled to be held in June 1993

The Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights,

Having considered the note from the secretariat, the documents of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, the recommendation of the Council of Arab Ambassadors at Geneva and the report of the drafting subcommittee, and recommends as follows:

1. Approval of the ideas and final plan of action for the Arab delegations' position in preparation for the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in June 1993 (Annex III).

2. The Tunis Declaration proclaimed at the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference on Human Rights should be warmly welcomed, since it meets Arab demands and the principles contained in the Arab plan, particularly in regard to the right to self-determination and the need to put an end to foreign occupation of Arab territories.

3. Endeavours should be continued to ensure that this plan is included in the final document to be issued at the Asian Regional Meeting.

4. Continued endeavours should be made to encourage the Asian States to hold their Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference on Human Rights and to include the Arab plan in the document to be issued at that Meeting.

5. Arab endeavours should be intensified during the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee and during the World Conference with a view to ensuring that the Arab plan is included in the final document of the Conference.

6. The Arab delegations should participate at a high level in the World Conference on Human Rights.

7. Preparations should be made to assess the outcome of the World Conference and its consequences for the Arab World by organizing the First Arab Conference on Human Rights, to be attended by the Arab States at ministerial level, before the end of 1993.

8. The Arab States should be urged to accede to the international conventions and covenants on human rights and encouragement should be given to the national governmental and non-governmental organizations operating in the field of human rights.

Annex I

Recommendation of the Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights at its eleventh session

The Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights, meeting at its eleventh session on 10 January 1993, issued the following recommendation:

The Committee has studied the question of the Palestinians whom Israel has dispossessed and deported from their homeland in violation of article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. In so far as this deportation constitutes a flagrant violation of basic human rights and of the International Covenants, the international community, represented by the Security Council, saw fit to condemn the Israeli measures by adopting resolution 799 of 18 December 1992, paragraph 4 of which demands that Israel, the occupying Power, ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied territories of all those deported, and paragraph 3 of which simultaneously reaffirms the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

In the light of Israel's refusal to comply with the above-mentioned Security Council resolution, the Committee recommends that the distinguished Council of the League, at its special emergency session, should call upon the Security Council to meet immediately in order to take measures conducive to the implementation of resolution 799, including resort to the application of the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Committee also recommends support for the position of the Lebanese Government on this issue, which is consistent with Lebanon's independence and territorial sovereignty.

Annex II

Statement by the Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights concerning violations of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights, meeting at its eleventh session on 13 January 1993 at the headquarters of the League of Arab States at Cairo, issued the following statement:

The Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights, having considered the tragic situation of the Muslims of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the province of Kosovo, and in the light of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all the international conventions and covenants on human rights,

1. Strongly condemns the Serbs for their barbaric practices and all their violations of the human rights of the Muslims and Croats of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Muslim population of the province of Kosovo;

2. Deplores the odious ethnic cleansing practices of the Serbs, as well as the rape of women, the murder of innocent children and the expulsion of the population from their homes and their homeland;

3. Urges international humanitarian organizations and non-governmental organizations to expose to world public opinion the practices of the Serbian forces and their crimes against humanity.

Annex III

Preparation of ideas and final plan of action for the agenda of the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in June 1993

1. Identification of the obstacles impeding ongoing progress in the field of human rights since the proclamation of the Universal Declaration, and adoption of effective measures for the application of human rights standards and conventions, particularly in regard to the elimination of foreign occupation which constitutes a gross violation of human rights and of the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and a major obstacle to the enjoyment by peoples of their natural right to self-determination.

2. Universal application of the right to self-determination of peoples living under foreign occupation or domination.

3. Affirmation of the need to apply human rights in accordance with the principles of international law, the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity and the principle that human rights should not be used as an excuse for interference in the internal affairs of States.

4. Affirmation of the right to development and the interrelationship between development, indebtedness, democracy and universal enjoyment of human rights, while acknowledging that economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights are indivisible, paying special attention to the effects of economic backwardness on the enjoyment of human rights and bearing in mind the priority that must be accorded to the right to economic development and the acquisition of technology in order to create an appropriate international environment for the realization of that right.

5. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, particularly apartheid and the crime of ethnic cleansing, as gross violations of human rights.

6. Respect for the cultural and religious identity of peoples and nations when formulating and implementing international conventions on human rights.

7. Comprehensive and objective application of human rights standards and avoidance of selectivity and duplication when considering and dealing with human rights issues.

8. Strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of the protection of human rights.

9. Opposition to xenophobia and endeavours to protect the rights of migrants.

10. Elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief.

11. The right to a clean and healthy environment as a collective human right.

12. The strengthening of international solidarity with a view to the provision of urgent and emergency humanitarian assistance for deprived groups and victims of natural disasters.

On the conclusion of the session, Ambassador Shafi'i Abdul Hamid, the Committee's Chairman, expressed the deep gratitude of the Arab delegations and the delegations of the participating organizations to the secretariat, and particularly to the head of the Department of Legal Affairs, the Director of the Department of Human Rights Affairs and the Department's working group, for their considerable endeavours and diligent work to ensure the success of the eleventh session of the Committee.

(Signed)

Dr. Adil Muhammad al-Bayati
Director, Department of
Legal Affairs

(Signed)

Ambassador Shafi'i Abdul Hamid
Chairman, Arab Standing
Committee on Human Rights

The following representatives of member States participated in the Committee's work

Ambassador Shafi'i Abdul Hamid	Chairman of the Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights
1. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:	
(i) Mr. Ibrahim al-Nabulsi	Counsellor
(ii) Mr. Ahmad al-Hassan	Counsellor
(iii) Mr. Ziyad al-Majali	First Secretary
2. The United Arab Emirates:	
(i) Dr. Jasim Muhammad Abdul Ghani	Deputy Director of the Department of Legal Affairs and Studies at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(ii) Chief Justice Hamad al-Harmudi	Judge at the Ministry of Justice
3. The State of Bahrain:	
(i) H.E. Mr. Mustafa Kamal Muhammad	Permanent Representative of the State of Bahrain to the Arab League
(ii) Mr. Zuhair Juma'a Mandil	First Secretary at the Mission
4. The Republic of Tunisia:	
(i) Mr. Mohamed Ennaceur	Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations
(ii) Mr. Tawfiq Belaid	Minister/Embassy Counsellor
5. The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria:	
Mr. Lahcène Boufarès	Counsellor responsible for Arab League affairs at the Algerian Mission
6. The Republic of Djibouti:	
Mr. Ibrahim Osman Saleh	Counsellor at the Embassy of Djibouti at Cairo
7. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:	

8. The Republic of the Sudan:

(i)	Dr. Abdul Rahman Ibrahim al-Khalifa	Attorney General
(ii)	Mr. Salaheddin Abu Zeid	Senior Counsellor
(iii)	Mr. Yasir Khidhr	First Secretary at the Embassy of the Sudan

9. The Syrian Arab Republic:

(i)	Mr. Muhammad Munib al-Rifa'i	Ambassador/Director of the Legal Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(ii)	Mr. Taha al-Khairat	Ambassador/Director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(iii)	Mr. Muhammad Said al-Bunni	Counsellor at the Syrian Embassy at Cairo

10. The Somali Democratic Republic:

11. The Republic of Iraq:

(i)	Dr. Nabil Najm	Permanent Representative of Iraq to the League of Arab States
(ii)	Mr. Abdul Muhsin Muhammad Said	Minister Plenipotentiary at the Permanent Mission of Iraq
(iii)	Mr. Muhammad Salman Ali	First Secretary at the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(iv)	Mr. Sulaiman Ahmad Muhammad	Attaché at the Permanent Mission of Iraq

12. The Sultanate of Oman:

(i)	Mr. Ali bin Udhanfar al-Ajami	Counsellor/Director for Human Rights

13. The State of Palestine:

(i)	Mr. Said Kamal	Ambassador of the State of Palestine at Cairo and Permanent Representative at the League
(ii)	Mr. Nabil Ramlawi	Ambassador and Representative of Palestine at the United Nations, Geneva

(iii)	Mr. Hussein al-Amrikani	Director of the Political Department and Counsellor at the Embassy of Palestine at Cairo

14. The State of Qatar:

(i)	Mr. Abdul Aziz Muhammad Jabr al-Rathani	First Secretary at the Embassy

15. The State of Kuwait:

(i)	Dr. Muhammad Abdullah al-Ansari	Director of the Office for International Affairs/Counsellor at the Ministry of Justice
(ii)	Mr. Fahd Isa Rabi' al-Numis	Diplomatic Attaché at the Kuwaiti Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Legal Department
(iii)	Mr. Salah Hamdan al-Seif	Diplomatic Attaché at the Kuwaiti Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Department of International Organizations

16. The Lebanese Republic:

(i)	Ambassador Abdul Rahman al-Solh	Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the League of Arab States
(ii)	Counsellor Sharbel Boutros Wahba	Deputy Permanent Representative
(iii)	Counsellor Hassan Mussalmani	Member

17. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

(i)	Mr. Salim al-Ujaili al-Houni	First Secretary at the Libyan Mission to the League of Arab States

18. Arab Republic of Egypt:

	Counsellor Naila Jabr	Director for Human Rights Affairs
	Counsellor Dr. Izzat Saad	
	Mrs. Lamya Mukheimir	Second Secretary
	Mr. Ahmad Fadhil	Second Secretary
	Mrs. Amani al-Atr	Third Secretary
	Mrs. Nada Darraz	Third Secretary

19. The Kingdom of Morocco:

Mr. Muhammad Radwan ben Khedr	Deputy Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco
Mr. Said Amar	Secretary at the Permanent Mission of Morocco

20. The Islamic Republic of Mauritania:

Mr. Muhammad al-Mukhtar Ould Muhammad Ahmad	Senior Counsellor at the Embassy of Mauritania at Cairo

21. The Republic of Yemen:

Mr. Shahir Muhammad Saif	Deputy Permanent Representative to the Arab League

The Secretariat of the League of Arab States:

General Directorate of Legal Affairs:

Dr. Abdul Aziz al-Nejdi	Director of the General Directorate of Legal Affairs
Dr. Adil Muhammad al-Bayati	Director of the Department of Human Rights
Mr. Bashar Yaghi	Specialist in the Department of Human Rights
Mr. Yasir Abdul Azim	Specialist in the Department of Human Rights
Miss Amal Had al-Haqq	
Miss Nabila Abdul Aziz	
Mr. Muhammad Sabri Amer	
Mr. Muhammad Hassan	
Miss Sana Umar Ahmad	

General Directorate of Economic Affairs:

Dr. Ghania Malhis

Dr. Abdul Rahman Sabri

General Directorate of Palestinian Affairs:

Mr. Ghalib Ahmad Salih

General Directorate of International Political Affairs:

General Directorate of Arab Affairs:

Dr. Muhammad Abdul Wahhab al-Sakit

General Directorate of Social Affairs:

Mrs. Siham al-Rifa'i

General Directorate of Military Affairs:

General Directorate of Information Affairs:

General Directorate for the Documentation and Information Centre:

Dr. Muhammad Munir

Names of the representatives of governmental organizations:

Mr. Enayat Houshmand	Chief, International Instruments Implementation Branch, representing the Director of the Centre for Human Rights
Ambassador Omran El-Shafei	Vice-Chairman of the United Nations Committee on Civil and Political Rights
Major-General Muhammad Fathi Qatta	Representative of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior

Names of the representatives of non-governmental organizations:

Mr. Hani al-Dahla	Secretary of the Arab Organization for Human Rights/Jordan
Dr. Riadh Aziz Hadi	President of the Human Rights Association/Iraq
Mr. Muhammad Miku	Secretary-General of the Consultative Council on Human Rights, Kingdom of Morocco
Mr. Muhammad Zayyan	Member of the Consultative Council on Human Rights, Kingdom of Morocco

Mr. Al-Hashimi Benani	Member of the Consultative Council on Human Rights, Kingdom of Morocco
Mr. Muhammad Mustafa al-Risuni	Member of the Consultative Council on Human Rights, Kingdom of Morocco
Mr. Haseeb ben Ammar	President of the Arab Institute for Human Rights/Tunis
Mr. Nadir Farjani	Member of the Governing Council of the Arab Institute for Human Rights
Mr. Frej Fenniche	Executive Director of the Arab Institute for Human Rights

The Tunisian Association for Social Defence:

Mr. Muhammad Salih al-Qasimi	Director, Insurance Fund, Ministry of Social Affairs and President of the Tunisian Association for Social Defence

President of the Egyptian United Nations Association:

Mr.	President of the Egyptian United Nations Association